

The Carbon Advocate.

INDEPENDENT—"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

TERMS: One Dollar a Year in Advance

VOL. II., No. 23.

LEIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1874

SINGLE COPIES, THREE CENTS

Leighton Directory.

Agents:
W. C. Fretwell, Singer Sewing Machine and Insurance, next to H. H. Seward's, Bank street.

Barber:
R. H. WIDDER, Barber, Hair Cutting and Shaving, in the new building, Bank street.

Boat and Shoe Makers:
Charles Weaver, Boat and Shoe Maker, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.
Clinton Weaver, in Leighton's building, Bank street.
All orders promptly filled and work warranted.

Confectioners:
HARRIS & BROS., Confectioners, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

Dry Goods and Groceries:
Z. H. WIDDER, Dry Goods and Groceries, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

Drugs and Medicines:
A. J. Durling, Druggist, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

Hardware:
E. P. Samuel, Hardware, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

Hotel:
Thomas Weaver, Hotel, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

Furniture Warehouse:
V. Schwartz, Furniture Warehouse, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

Merchant Tailors:
Charles & T. H. Weaver, Merchant Tailors, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

Milliner:
Mrs. E. Fath, Milliner, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

Physicians and Surgeons:
Dr. C. S. Weaver, Physician and Surgeon, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

Provisions:
Jas. Ober, Provision Merchant, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

Watchmaker and Jeweler:
A. G. Weaver, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

W. M. RAPSHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

Real Estate and Collection Agency, A. H. Roy and Son, Bank street, also dealer in hardware.

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Railroad Guide.

NORTH PENNA. RAILROAD.

Passengers for Philadelphia will leave Leighton as follows:

5:00 a.m. via L. & V. arrive at Phila at 8:55 a.m.
7:30 a.m. via L. & S. " " 11:10 a.m.
11:00 p.m. via L. & S. " " 11:10 p.m.
11:00 p.m. via L. & V. " " 11:10 p.m.
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Returning, leave depot at Berks and American Streets, Phila., at 7:15, 8:30 and 9:45 a.m.; 2:10, 3:30 and 4:15 p.m.

Yare from Leighton to Philadelphia, \$2.55.
Feb. 1, 1874.

CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J.

LEHIGH SUBDIVISION DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.

Commencing Dec. 13, 1873.

Down Trains.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

Leave Leighton at 7:30 a.m. arrive at Phila at 11:10 a.m.

Returning, leave depot at Berks and American Streets, Phila., at 7:15, 8:30 and 9:45 a.m.; 2:10, 3:30 and 4:15 p.m.

Yare from Leighton to Philadelphia, \$2.55.
Feb. 1, 1874.

Up Trains.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

Leave Leighton at 7:30 a.m. arrive at Phila at 11:10 a.m.

Returning, leave depot at Berks and American Streets, Phila., at 7:15, 8:30 and 9:45 a.m.; 2:10, 3:30 and 4:15 p.m.

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BEATTY & PLOTTS.

The Beatty & Plotts celebrated Golden Tongue

PARLOR ORGAN

is acknowledged by professors of music and celebrated organists to be the leading Parlor Organ now in use. Testimonials and cards of honor are constantly being received in favor of them. We append a few and wish you to read them:

ANTHONY, N. J., Jan. 25, 1873.

Messrs. Beatty & Plotts, Gents—Your Organ, sold me, gives entire satisfaction. It is a beauty of tone and style of workmanship seldom if ever surpassed. Wish you success in your business. I am, with respect, Prof. M. H. BEATTY.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 11, 1874.

I have one of Beatty & Plotts' Golden Tongue Organ. It is an excellent instrument, fine tone and full power. I like it better than any I have heard.

M. H. HAMPEL, M. D.

LAUREY'S STAT'N, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.

I have had Beatty & Plotts' Organ since August 14th, 1873; it gives the highest satisfaction, and has proved all that it was recommended by the prop'rs.

JOHN HENRY.

SLATINGTON, Pa., Feb. 6, 1874.

Beatty & Plotts' Parlor Organ I like better than the Stand and, and it gives better satisfaction, as I find in my travels.

Prof. F. L. MAYER.

ST. CLAIR, Pa., Dec. 6th, 1873.

Messrs. Beatty & Plotts, Gents—I have received the Organ, as sent by your firm to me, and I have had it examined, and it gives ample satisfaction.

Hon. JOHN SNEY.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Oct. 16, 1873.

The Beatty & Plotts celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organ is by far the best Parlor Organ in use. I have carefully examined it, and find its tone, workmanship and durability to be the best I ever saw, and I can with pleasure recommend it to any in want of a first-class parlor organ.

Prof. O. H. USGER.

Messrs. Beatty & Plotts, of Washington, N. J., are gentlemen of enterprise, and whose presence would be a credit to any community. [Hackettsburg, N. J., Herald, 1873.]

WASHINGTON, N. J., Sept. 5, 1873.

To Robert Morgan, Pottsville—I am happy to state that the instrument gives entire satisfaction, not only to myself but also to the teachers of the Seminary who are better judges.

Rev. A. M. JELLY.

We say, after careful and costly experiment, it is with pleasure we introduce the "Golden Tongue," knowing it possesses many advantages over all others manufactured. The tone excels in fullness, purity, and the thousands of testimonials which are being constantly received, are evidence that our efforts have been eminently successful. For particulars and Price List, address

BEATTY & PLOTTS,

Feb. 21-6m Washington, N. J.

THE MANHATTAN SPRING BED and Combination

MATRESS.

P. J. KISTLER, POSTMASTER OF WEISSPORT, has been appointed Agent for Leighton, Weissport and vicinity to give our citizens a chance to see and test the merits of the arrangement of springs. He is willing to put them on trial for any person for one week, and if they do not prove superior to the Woven Wire Mattress, Putnam, Yankee, Norfolk, Wright, Springfield, Howe, Tucker, Eureka, Monroe, Imperial, United States, Walker, Connecticut, Eagle, Salem or any of the one thousand and one Spring Beds that have been put upon the market, you are not asked to buy it. The above named beds have been discarded to make room for the improved. It has no hiding place for bugs, has no slats on top of the springs, but heavy duck canvas, hooked at the base of the spring, that may be taken off and the slats removed (for cleaning or otherwise) by anybody in five minutes and replaced at pleasure. The springs may be changed to other portions of the bed with very little trouble. The springs are warranted to keep place and last longer than any other in use. For invalids it cannot be surpassed. We fit them to any bedstead or different weight of persons, the largest number under the heaviest part of the body, and with a light covering of hicks, cotton, straw, or hair mattress, they adapt themselves completely to the body. The ladies should call and see the arrangement of springs for the cradle, and not have to use feathers in warm weather. They are better than soothing syrup or cordials for the little ones. The springs are made from the very best cast steel from the celebrated Sheffield works of England. Come one and all and see them. These beds have been fully established in twelve different States. The Furniture men are especially invited to call and examine these beds. Beds put upon trial and no one asked to purchase until after a fair trial.

P. J. KISTLER

Agent, Weissport.

nov 8 '73-4

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his House and Lot, situated in Franklin township, on the road leading from Weissport to Mackersburg, at private sale. The house is 20 x 26 ft., three stories in front with basement, and the lot 50 feet front by 100 deep. Suitable for business stand. Apply to

HENRY ROTHERMILL.

March 14th, 1874-w3

Speech of Gen. Albright

On Currency and Free Banking, in the House of Representatives, April 8, 1874.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know I should have attempted to speak on the important question before the House if it had not been for the remarks made this afternoon by my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. TOWNSEND.] I understand him to say the people of the section of the country he represented are in favor of contraction; that they do not desire any more currency, but are in favor of some process by which specie payments shall speedily be resumed. I come from a section of Pennsylvania where the people are largely engaged in the mining of coal and in the manufacture of iron. I was home but a few days ago, and while there I did not find a single operator in coal-mining or a single manager of furnaces, rolling-mills, factories, or machine-shops who did not say to me, "Give us more currency, because during the last five years with the currency the country had we were prosperous; we were developing our mines and building up our furnaces and rolling-mills and extending railroads." The laborers say the same thing; that before the war, when they were paid at the end of the month, they had eight dollars, but now they have twenty-two dollars above currency expenses, and that they can buy more goods and do more for their families with in currency than with eight dollars of specie before the war. That is what the laboring men say in the section of the country from which I come.

And this matter of coal, Mr. Speaker, is not an unimportant item in Pennsylvania. In the three counties adjoining the one where I live there are mined twenty-two million tons of anthracite coal every year, which when put into New York and Philadelphia, and to the furnaces, rolling-mills, &c., is worth five dollars a ton and upward, thus requiring over \$100,000,000 annually to move this coal to market.

But it was not at that particular point I wished to speak. Specie payment of course is desirable. Everybody looks forward to the day when specie will payments will be resumed. But can we resume specie payments by legislative enactments? Can you pass laws by which you can put gold and silver into the pockets of the people, except as you pass protective laws to employ the labor of the country in order to develop the mines of the country and build up furnaces and other establishments that will put the raw material of the earth into marketable form?

There are at this time, in my judgment, three insuperable objections to specie payments. The first is that we have not gold enough in the country today; the next is that we are importing more than we are exporting; and, in the third place, because we are paying \$125,000,000 in gold to Europe upon our bonded indebtedness, I mean upon the bonded indebtedness of the United States as well as of our various corporations.

England and Germany hold the best of our bonded securities, that is, those bonds which pay the highest rate of interest. When you get your bonds home, we will then be on the way to specie payments. When you can get the balance of trade in favor of the United States, specie payments will soon follow, and without any legislation at all.

But we are told by gentlemen that England is paying specie; that France also is paying specie, although France has just emerged from a great and exhaustive war. They say that England, Germany and France are paying specie, and why cannot we do the same thing in this country? In the first place, I answer that, while the debt of England is as great as that of this country, it is held by the English people. The people of England hold the bonds or consols of England, and the interest paid on that indebtedness is paid at home. And the same is true in regard to Germany. Instead of our holding the bonded indebtedness of the nation ourselves, one-half of it is held abroad; and all the great railroad enterprises and developments which have been built up in this country during the last ten or fifteen years have been built mainly with capital borrowed in Europe.

These are the reasons, Mr. Speaker, why, in my judgment, we cannot now resume specie payments. Make the country prosperous; develop our great agricultural regions; open up the coal mines; cultivate the cotton fields; encourage in fact all the vast industries of this country; build up wealth; fill our country with a busy population, and then there will be no trouble about specie payments.

I desire to say further, Mr. Speaker, we have not the amount of money England has with which to resume specie payments; we have neither the same amount in the aggregate nor per capita. And I have a statement here to which I call attention:

Total currency volume of the United States \$800,000,000
Less gold and paper reserves 200,000,000
Total actual circulation \$600,000,000
Circulation per capita, \$12.12

Total currency vol. of England \$351,343,000
Less reserves 1,750,000
Total actual circulation \$349,593,000
Circulation per capita, \$21.25

Total currency vol. of Germany \$1,250,000,000
Less reserves 200,000,000
Total actual circulation \$1,050,000,000
Circulation per capita, \$22.80

Total currency vol. of France \$1,500,000,000
Less specie reserve in bank 300,000,000
Total actual circulation \$1,200,000,000
Circulation per capita, \$22.72

It will be seen from this statement that while the United States has \$800,000,000 of volume of currency circulation, England has \$351,343,000. We have sixteen dollars and a fraction per capita; England has twenty-four dollars, Germany has twenty-six dollars, and France has thirty-four dollars. Now, if we had currency in the United States equal to what England has per capita, or Germany, or France, we would have, according to the per capita of England, \$971,000,000 in currency; or if we had what France has per capita, we would have \$1,488,000,000; or if we had what Germany has we would have \$1,072,000,000.

Now, does anybody pretend to say that a country new and vigorous, such as this is, and desiring to be developed, does not need more money than England or Germany or France? We have seventy-six thousand miles of railroad, while England has but fourteen thousand miles. As I have said, we are largely indebted for our railroads and public improvements to Europe, while England has paid for the whole of hers. Now, is it possible that a new country, which must be built up in every direction, does not need more money than an old country, whose houses and railroads and public improvements are almost finished?

If you have not gold enough to do the business of the country, what do you intend to do the business of the country with? What better can you get than the promises of a government; because a government note is a mortgage upon every farm and upon every workshop in the country, and the people believe that the government will at last pay these promises? Because of the waste and prostration which a great and wonderful war produced, this country for the time being was and is crippled. The Government, however, is lending its credit to the people that its great resources may be developed. That is the idea which a great many men in Pennsylvania and in other portions of the country entertain upon this question.

But gentlemen say that if you increase the currency you inflate it. Not necessarily, because for two million people need more money than thirty-five millions or thirty-two millions. By some statistics which I have here, and which I understand have been very carefully collated, it appears that the currency of the United States in 1835 was over two billions; made up of United States notes, fractional currency and national bank notes, compound-interest legal-tender notes, temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury 5 per cent. legal-tender 3s. Treasury notes and legal-tenders past due and not presented, State bank notes, and three-year Treasury notes, which in the aggregate amounted to \$2,111,678,689. To-day you have but one-fifth of that. While you have some eight hundred millions of money, two hundred millions of it is tied up by reserves and gold, while, as I understand, the distinguished chairman of the committee who has this bill in charge, a large quantity of money is in the hands of poor people who are hoarding it, so that the country at this time perhaps has not more than four hundred millions of money with which to do the great business of the country.

Now, sir, I do not believe that this is to be held down to a certain sum of money, and that you say you have reached the ultimate point and that there is no use of going any further. I believe that as we are growing and expanding we must provide so means by which the people can grow and prosper, too. If you have not gold, what better substitute can you find than United States notes and national bank notes?

Mr. Maynard. If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him, I would remind him that in those parts of the country where there are no banks—and there are whole regions of country where there are no banks for a hundred miles—all the money people have they hold in their pockets, and a number of amounts of fifty and a hundred dollars come to a great deal in the aggregate.

Mr. Albright. I have no doubt of that. The same is true of the mining districts of Pennsylvania. The county commissioners of the county in which I live desired to borrow money. Though they had banks there they could not borrow from the banks, and they went to the miners, and in a few days they raised from twenty to thirty thousand dollars which the miners were willing to loan the county on the county bonds. And what is true of one county is no doubt true of others.

I have not time to discuss this question as I would like, but the opportunity to speak at length does not present itself, and therefore I desired to say what I have said so that I might be understood upon this question when I shall vote.

I offered an amendment to-day to the fifth section of this bill, in which I propose that the reserve of banks may be invested in a 3 per cent. currency bond which the banks may hold and convert at pleasure. Of course they would hold that bond. Gentlemen say to me, "Why, the Government does not want to give the bond when it has no need for money." I hat would be true if the Government were not a debtor. But the Government would take that money and buy the gold-bearing bonds, and fund or float a hundred millions of currency bonds which the banks absorb; so that the Government would be actually saving and making money by that process, and would in a great degree

prevent the contraction which happens at certain seasons.

And then I propose in this amendment another thing; and that is that the banks shall not pay interest to banks upon deposits. That was one of the great reasons why there was a panic last year. Money was hoarded in the cities. It was to the interest of the banks in the country to get as large a deposit in the cities as possible, because they were getting interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The banks in the cities desire to make still more, and lend that money at rates of perhaps 8, 10 & 12 per cent., so that the money became scarce in the country and plentiful for speculative purposes in the cities.

The amendment which I propose will prevent that. There will not be such a desire on the part of the banks to send their money to the cities, because they get no interest on it; but it will enable them to get very nearly that amount of interest from the Government, and it will enable the Government in that way to get a currency bond and redeem an equal amount of gold-bearing bonds.

Drawing Jurors.

The following bill has become a law, and we publish it for the information of the public:

A Supplement to an act for the better and impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of this Commonwealth. The following bill was sent to the Governor March